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10/26/99

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PATENT

Docket No. D-349



6 IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

9 Applicant - LUI, et al. ) Information Disclosure

10 ) Statement

11 )

12 Title - Gaussian Minimum Shift) Los Angeles, California

13 Keying (GMSK) ) Date: 8/31/99

14 Precoding ) Commissioner of Patents

15 Communication Method ) and Trademarks

16 ) Washington, DC, 20231

17 ----- Dear Sir:

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19 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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21 Applicant hereby discloses information believed relevant to  
22 the examination of the present application.

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24 Reference 1, P. Laurent, "Exact Approximation Construction of  
25 Digital Phase Modulations by Superposition of Amplitude Modulated  
26 Pulses (AMP)," IEEE Transactions on Communications, VOL. 34, NO. 2,  
27 February, 1986.

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1       Laurent teaches the expansion of the complex envelop of 2-ary  
2 continuous phase modulation (CPM) signals as a sum of a sequence of  
3 amplitude modulated pulses. This expansion has components that can  
4 be isolated by respective match filters providing respective  
5 partial representation of the signal for subsequent Viterbi  
6 decoding. The present invention relies upon Laurent filtering to  
7 isolate a principal component of the Laurent expansion in order to  
8 achieve absolute phase demodulation, not suggested by Laurent.

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10 Reference 2, U. Megali and M. Morelli, "Decomposition of M-ary CPM  
11 Signals into PAM Waveforms," IEEE Transactions on Communications,  
12 VOL. COM-41, NO. 5, September 1995.

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14       Magalie teaches a generalized approach to higher order  
15 alphabets of CPM signals, such as 4-ary and higher alphabets. The  
16 present invention can also be extended to higher order alphabets to  
17 the more generalize expansion.

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20 Reference 3, G. Kaleh, "Simple Coherent Receivers for Partial  
21 Response Continuous Phase Modulation," IEEE Journal On Selected  
22 Areas in Communications, VOL. 7, NO. 9, December 1989.

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24       Kaleh teaches that simple receivers structures for partial  
25 response CPA signal can be developed from the Laurent signal  
26 representation. Kaleh teaches the use of differential decoding in  
27 combination with a simple Laurent expansion. The present invention  
28 proceeds directly contrary to Kaleh, and implements data precoding

1 to achieve absolute phase demodulation in the Laurent filters to  
2 thereby eliminate the need for differential decoding, while  
3 offering improved performance.

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5 Lui, GMSK Modulation, 6-18-97, Working Meeting and Advanced  
6 Disclosure, The Aerospace Corporation.

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8 Lui is not considered prior art but only a limited distributed  
9 advanced disclosure in connection with experimental preliminary  
10 work by the inventors at the time of conception in support of  
11 Government contracts. This information was disclosed to Government  
12 contractors as experimental work under process at a technical  
13 exchange meeting having a limited number of contractor attendees in  
14 addition to Government employees as customers of the assignee.  
15 This advanced publication was disclosed to a small number of  
16 persons, less than twenty, from less than three contractor  
17 companies. Though there was no confidentiality agreement in place,  
18 these contractors typically keep these advanced disclosures  
19 confidential as part of experimental development, dealing in good  
20 faith, in a common effort to serve the interests of the U.S.  
21 Government.

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23 This work mentions first conceptions of the 2-ary precoding  
24 process. Only equation models were presented and no specific  
25 precoding tables were disclosed. The alternative sign  $-1^k$  in the 2-  
26 ary equation can be done at the transmitter or receiver without a  
27 lost of generality. This  $-1^k$  sign attribute of the dual 2-ary  
28 precoding methods was not disclosed at the working meeting. The

equations of  $\{\alpha_n\}d_{n-1}d_n$  were not disclosed and is believed necessary for realizing the specific 2-ary precoding table necessary for implementing a reduction to practice. Lui is believed to be nonenabling. No information at all was presented for the 4-ary precoding method as it had not yet been conceived in furtherance of the experimental development.

### Remarks

10 The cited Laurent, Magalie, and Kaleh references do not teach  
11 nor suggest the use of precoding to achieve absolute phase  
12 demodulation to thereby eliminate the need for differential  
13 decoding in a CPM GMSK modulation communication system.

15 The limited advanced disclosure of Lui to Government  
16 contractors in furtherance of Government business, as the  
17 Government being assignee's primary customer, existed under an  
18 implied condition of confidentiality. The advanced disclosure is  
19 not considered a public disclosure. The advanced disclosure is not  
20 considered an enabling disclosure of the 2-ary precoding table.  
21 The advanced disclosure was in furtherance of experimental  
22 development, ultimately leading to the preferred 4-ary precoding  
23 table. The claimed 2-ary dual precoding scheme was not disclosed.  
24 Even if one understood the 2-ary case, including the table and  
25 could generate the 4-ary equations, the actual precoding specified  
26 by the 4-ary table would not be obvious.

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1        Precoding algorithm is developed for specific values of the  
2 modulation index. For the 2-ary case, there is only one preferred  
3 value of the modulation index that is 1/2, dictating the 2-ary  
4 precoding table values. For the 4-ary case, the modulation index  
5 can be either 1/4 or 3/4, and does not dictate the 4-ary precoding  
6 table. As such, the modulation index precoding table is not  
7 applicable to an arbitrary modulation index.

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9  
10      For the 4-ary case, one skilled in the art must first search  
11 for a suitable modulation index and then attempt to discover by  
12 educated guesses what precoding table values might work. This  
13 process is essentially a triple guessing game, including the number  
14 of symbol used, multiplied the number of possible modulation  
15 indices, multiplied by the number of possible precoder tables. The  
16 number of possible modulation indices is infinite because any  
17 arbitrary fraction between zero and one may be used, even though  
18 the selection of common indices are typically 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5,  
19 1/6, 1/8, 1/9, or 1/10 with more than 100 possible values that have  
20 been used or suggested in the art. The number of possible symbols  
21 used could also be infinite and is specified in whole numbers  
22 typically between 1 and 1024. The number of possible distinct 4-  
23 ary tables using four values ( $\pm 1$  and  $\pm 3$ ) is 4 to the power of 4 to  
24 the power four times the number of symbols, 1000. Hence, the  
25 triple guessing game offers a vast number of choices, and was found  
26 by the inventors essentially through trial and error and educated  
27 guesses. Through trial and error and educated guesses the  
28 inventors have discovered a particular combination of the number of

1 symbols, the modulation indexes and a particular 4-ary table, that  
2 functions to meet the objects of the invention.

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4 The prior art did not teach nor suggest data precoding to  
5 achieve absolute phase demodulation in a CPM receiver. The  
6 advanced disclosure was in the nature of experimental effort, and  
7 is not considered a public disclosure, nor considered an enabling  
8 disclosure. Even if found to be public, enabling and  
9 nonexperimental, the advanced disclosure did not teach nor suggest  
10 the flip flop sign attribute of the 2-ary case, nor the 4-ary  
11 selected modulation indices and respective precoding tables.

12 Allowance of the claims is requested.

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14 Date: 8/31/99

Respectfully Submitted

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